

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

A JOURNAL OF POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

Vol. I.]

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

[No. 85.]

PUBLISHED
ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY
EVENINGS,
BY S. SIMPSON & J. CONRAD,
No. 93, SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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Communications must come free of Postage to insure attention.
Advertisements not exceeding one square, conspicuously inserted three times for one dollar, and larger ones in proportion.
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The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians to any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.
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WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth street.
WILLIAM PRICE, No. 36, North Ninth street.
N. C. NANCY, corner of Fifth and Powell streets.
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Aug. 3—

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Old Jamaica Rum of superior flavor and quality.
Schmiedel's Weese Anchor Holland Gin, very old.
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Old Euxine and Cork Irish Whiskey.
A few demijohns Raspberry do.
1. P. Madeira Wine, in bottles and on draught.
Old Red Port, finely crusted, in bottles.
Do. do. on draught.
Pico, Teneriffe, Sherry and Lisbon Wine.
Montegalea high proof Rye Whiskey.
Superior yellow and brown Havana Segars, in gr. boxes.
Best green and black Tea.
WITH A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
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For family use.
N. B. The above Wines and Liquors are warranted pure as imported.
ALSO, BY WHOLESALE,
Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin and Spirits, by the cask.
A few gr. casks L. P. Madeira Wine, suitable for private use, at a reduced price by the gr. cask.
Superior white Havana Sugar, in half boxes for families.
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APPLY AS ABOVE.
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NEW EDITION,
At three dollars per copy.
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ABRAHAM SMALL,
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A MEDLEY,
By GEOFFREY CRAYON, Gentleman,
In 2 vols. 12mo. Price \$3.
Advertisement to this Edition:
"The Manuscript for the first edition of this work was transmitted to America, at a time when the Author was suffering under a long and obstinate indisposition, and much depression of spirit. He was conscious of the imperfection of the work, but was advised by his physician to commit it to the press, and relieve his mind from it, as a necessary step to the recovery of his health. In the course of publication in England, however, an improved state of health and spirits enabled him to make considerable alterations and additions; which will account for the material difference that will be perceived between the first and second editions of the work, as published in America."

Allen on the Trinity.
To-morrow will be offered for sale, by
S. Potter & Co.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 85, Chesnut Street,
First door below Third Street.
A Work entitled
Jesus Christ and Him Crucified:
Being a view of the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the Attributions, the Character and Influences of the Holy Spirit; together with references to the great body of texts used by Magee, Simpson, and Jones. By the Rev. Benjamin Allen, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia.
Jan. 2.

Thacher's Orchardist.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
By **E. LITTELL,**
No. 88, Chesnut Street,
The American Orchardist; or a Practical Treatise on the Culture and management of Apple and other Fruit trees, with observations on the diseases to which they are liable, and other remedies. To which is added the most approved method of manufacturing and preserving Cider. Compiled from the latest and most approved authorities, and adapted to the use of American Farmers. By James Thacher, M. D. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of Massachusetts Medical Society, &c. &c.
Jan. 18, 1823.

ADAMS & BURTON,
Bookbinders,
No. 32, CHURCH ALLEY.
All orders in their line thankfully received, and executed with neatness, on the most liberal terms.
Nos. 21—1f

Major Long's Expedition.
This day is received and for sale by
S. POTTER & Co.
Book and Stationary Store, No. 85, Chesnut Street,
first door below Third street.

An account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819, 20, by order of the Honorable J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major S. H. Long of the United States Topographical Engineers; completed from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party.
By Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist to the Expedition. In 2 vols. 8vo with a 4to vol. of plates and maps—price \$9.
Jan. 4—6t.

SONGS OF ZION.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,
Songs of Zion, being Imitations of Psalms, by
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
Jan. 2d.

New English Books.
Just received per ship Lancaster the following new Books, and for sale by
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street.

Bornet's History of the Reformation, 6 vols.
Dr. Paley's Works, 4 vols. miniature ed.
Jamison's Elements of Science and Art, new ed.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature, 6 vols. do.
Murray's Discoveries in Africa, 2 vols.
Caldwell's Intellectual System, 1 vol. 8vo.
Aiken's British Poets, 1 vol. 8vo.
Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, 2 vols.
Malte Bruen's System of Geography
Goode's Study of Medicine, 4 vols.
Elegant Epistles, 1 vol. 8vo.
Essays on the Manners of the Romans.
Thompson's Select Irish Songs
Starkie on Criminal Law, 2 vols.
Roper on Legacies
Tidd's Practice, new edition
Hawley's Abridgment of Coke
Conveyance on the Law of Recovery
Holt's Law of Shipping
Beane's Costs in Equity
Swanton's Chancery Reports, vol. 2d.
Powell on Mortgages by Conveyance.
A. Small, will publish next week, Sugden's Treatise on the Law of Powers, from the last London edition, with notes and references to American decisions, by E. D. Ingraham, Esq. In press, a new and handsome edition of Judge Washington's Reports, corrected to the present time; and preparing for the press a new edition of Peake's Evidence, from the fifth London edition, with references to American decisions.
Jan. 9, 1823

NEW BOOKS.
A further supply of the following valuable Books is just received and for sale, by

W. W. WOODWARD,
South West corner of Second and Chesnut streets.
The Infant's Progress from the Valley of Destruction to Everlasting Glory, by Mrs. Sherwood
A Mother's Journal during the last illness of her child, by Jane Taylor
Thornton's Dialogues on Pure Religion
The Little Orphan, by Elias Cornelius
Burder's Sermons to Children
The Life of Brainerd, the celebrated Missionary
The Italian Convert, an authentic narrative
Silky Douglas, a simple story
The History of George Desmond, founded on facts which occurred in the East Indies.
Dec. 14—1f

Major Long's Expedition.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
By **Abraham Small, No. 165, Chesnut Street.**
Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and 1820; by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; under the command of Major Stephen H. Long. Compiled by Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist for the Expedition, two volumes, 8vo. and a volume of plates.
ALSO,
SONGS OF ZION; being Imitations of Psalms; by James Montgomery, Price 62 1-2 cents.
Jan. 2d.

FOR SALE
BY **E. LITTELL,**
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,
An Elegant Engraving, by Longacre, of Catlin's Portrait of
Col. Timothy Pickering.

The Subscription List for "The Life of James Oglethorpe," containing also Notices of some contemporary characters and events, from the year 1760 to 1775—By William Tudor—is still open. It is expected that the Books will arrive in about two weeks. Orders received before their arrival will be supplied at three dollars. The price to persons who do not subscribe, will be three dollars and fifty cents.
No. 1 of the Christian Advocate, edited by Ashbel Green, D. D. is just published. Price three dollars a year.
No. 9 of the Journal of Foreign Medicine, edited by Drs. Emilen and Price, at \$4 a year;—And
No. 7 of the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, edited by Robert Walsh, Jr. Esq. (\$6 a year), were issued a few days ago.
Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, the 3d. vol. of the Remains of H. K. White, Montgomery's Songs of Zion; the Phantom Barge, and other Poems, by the Author of the Limner, and all other new Publications, constantly for sale.
"The Pioneers" will probably be published within two weeks, and "Feveril of the Peak" may perhaps appear about the same time, but this is uncertain, as it depends upon arrivals from England.
Jan. 23—6t.

Patent Ruling and Binding.
THOMAS DESILVER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER AND BINDER
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RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has enlarged his book-binding establishment, and now carries on the business, in all its various branches, on an extensive scale. Any order for
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Orders from a distance, promptly attended to.
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BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, and bindings. PRINTING PAPER of different qualities and sizes. CARTRIDGE and WRAPPING do. do. American and English MARBLE and COLOURED PAPER.—QUILLS. Fancy and common INK STANDS. Elegantly CUT GLASS INKS and SANDS. Brookman and Langdon's superior ARTIST'S PENCILS, warranted genuine. German and English SLATES and PENCILS. LEAD PENCILS, a great variety. Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common POCKET BOOKS. American, French and Spanish PLAYING CARDS.—Elegant American and French embossed and plain VISITING CARDS. BLANK CARDS, all sizes.
A general supply of SCHOOL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. SCHOOL BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, correctly stereotyped and well bound, very cheap, by the large or small quantity.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS in particular, will find it much to their advantage by applying, as the above goods will be sold at the most reasonable prices.
Nov. 12—1f

VERY CHEAP EDITIONS
OF THE
Episcopal Prayer Book
JUST RECEIVED,
BY **W. W. WOODWARD,**
At the corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF
CHEAP PRAYER BOOKS.
Also, fine copies and large print, at very reduced prices.
Pocket Bibles—quarto, octavo and school Bibles,
Pocket Testaments—Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Rippon's Selections—Debell's, Dwight's, Parkinson's, and the various hymns used by different religious societies.
Nov. 23—1f

THE OHIO NAVIGATOR.
Will be published on Monday next,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS DESILVER,
No. 253, Market street,
THE OHIO GAZETTER,
OR TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
Containing a description of the several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Rivers, Lakes, Springs, Mines, &c. in the State of Ohio. By John Kilbourn. The seventh edition, with maps. Price one dollar and fifty cents.
Nov. 12—1f

THE MUSEUM, NO. 7.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut Street,
The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, No. 7,
CONDUCTED BY ROBERT WALSH, JR. Esq.
CONTENTS.
Advertisement.
Conjectures respecting the Greek Fire of the Middle Ages.
The Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mohammed, translated into English immediately from the original Arabic, with explanatory notes taken from the most approved commentators; to which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse, by George Sale, Gent.
Gems, principally from the Antique, drawn and etched by Richard Dagley, author of Select Gems, &c. with illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. George Croly, A. M. &c. &c.
An account of the last illness, Decease, and Post Mortem appearances of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Archibald Arnott, M. D.
On the Physiology of the Root in Plants. By John Murray, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Cecil's Machine, in which Hydrogen Gas is the Moving Power.
Account of the Memoires de la Societe de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Geneve.
On the Tasse for the Pictoreque.
A Vocabulary of proper names and words.
Travels along the Mediterranean, and parts adjacent, in company with the Earl of Belmore, during the years 1816-17-18: extending as far as the Second Cataract of the Nile, Jerusalem, Damascus, Balbec, &c. &c. By Robert Richardson, M. D.
Recent Letters on Spain.
Memoir of Rossini the Composer.
Jan. 16—6t.

Jefferson's Manuel,
New Edition
Just received, and for Sale, by
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street,
A MANUEL of Parliamentary Practice, compiled originally for the use of the Senate of the United States. By Thomas Jefferson. To which are added, the rules and order of both Houses of Congress. Published at Washington City. Price, One dollar.
Jan. 16—6t

Just Received and for Sale by
ABRAHAM SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut street,
The Rainbow; or, Lights and Shadows of Fashionable Life; illustrated by
"Three single gentlemen rolled into one"
Nos. 1, 2, and 3—Price 25 cents
Jan. 4, 1823.

Cotton and Rice.
80 BALES Superior Quality New Crop, Georgia
upland Cotton.
ALSO,
30 Tierces good Rice. Just received and For Sale by
JAMES PATTON, Jr.
No. 23, N. Front Street.

WASHINGTON BLUES.
GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the company of Washington Blues, are requested to call on either of the undersigned persons, who compose the Committee of Election, viz:
James Baker, No. 265, Market street.
William T. Flanagan, No. 68, German street.
C. Measer, N. W. corner of Chesnut and 5th sts.
John Shubert, No. 102, Wood street.
W. W. Weeks, corner of Orange and Eighth streets.
C. A. Taylor, Eighth, above Race street.
Thomas Foster, No. 156, German street.
The Committee meet every Tuesday evening, at Stewart's tavern, No. 46, North Sixth street.
Nov. 23—1f

Major Long's Expedition.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
M. & S. THOMAS,
No. 108, Chesnut Street,
Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains, performed in the years 1819 and '20; by order of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War; under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the Exploring Party. Compiled by Edwin James, Botanist and Geologist for the Expedition, in two vols. with an Atlas.
Jan. 4, 1823.

Tales of the Manor.
This Day is Received and for Sale, by
W. W. WOODWARD,
S. W. corner of Second and Chesnut streets
TALES OF THE MANOR,
By Mrs. HOPLAND. In Two vols. 12mo.
Dec. 21st, 1822.

PROPOSALS
For publishing by subscription,
THE LIFE OF JAMES OTIS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Containing also, notices of some contemporary characters and events from the year 1760 to 1775.
BY WILLIAM TUDOR.
This work will form an octavo volume of about 400 pages. It will be printed with the best type and paper, and in the neatest manner. It will contain an engraving of this eminent patriot, from a very good portrait painted by Blackburn in 1755, to be executed in the most finished style that can be procured in this country; also a facsimile of his hand writing.
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chesnut street.

(CIRCULAR.)
On the night of the 20th inst. a fire originated in a neighbouring building, consumed the house and store occupied by Messrs. S. Potter and Co. and a considerable part of their stock. These gentlemen have been very useful in circulating works of a religious character; independent therefore, of a desire to aid our fellow beings in distress, we feel it a duty we owe the cause of Christ to promote the accompanying plan of a religious newspaper.
WILLIAM WHITE,
Bishop Protestant Episcopal Church for commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
JAMES ABERCROMBIE,
Senior Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's and St. James', Philadelphia.
JACKSON KEMPER,
Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. James', Philadelphia.
JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Rector of St. Stephen's church, Philadelphia.
GEORGE BOYD,
Rector of St. John's church, Philadelphia.
BENJAMIN ALLEN,
Rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia.
G. T. DEBELL,
Rector of St. Andrew's church, Philadelphia.
WM. H. DELANCY,
Assistant Minister of Christ church, St. Peter's, and St. James', Philadelphia.
Jan. 25, 1823.

PHILADELPHIA RECORDER.
S. POTTER, & Co.
Propose to publish a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the "PHILADELPHIA RECORDER." The object of this paper shall be the diffusion of religious intelligence. It will give a view of what is doing throughout the world, for the spread of the Gospel. The most interesting literary information will be given; together with occasional reviews, and a short sketch of foreign and domestic political intelligence, so that it will form a complete family paper. The earliest information will be procured from Europe and all parts of our own country, and every pains taken to make the Recorder an active herald of the cause of Christ. Several clergymen have engaged to act as Editors, and nothing shall appear without their approbation. No more than one page will be at any time devoted to advertisements.
TERMS.
The Recorder shall be published every Saturday morning, on good paper, with good type; every number to be of the size of an ordinary newspaper.
Price three dollars per annum, payable in advance.
The first number will be issued the first Saturday in April.
Subscription paper to be returned by the first of March next.
Jan. 25—6t.

FARMERS' BREWERY.
To the Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Public in general.
THE managers of the Farmers' Brewery, Tenth and Filbert streets, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have agreed to sell BEER at five dollars per barrel, which will be ready to deliver on Monday, the 3d February next.
Jan. 23—6t.

Johnson's Report, Volume 19th.
Do. do. Vol. 20th, part 1 & 2—Do Chancery Report
Vol. 5.
Just received, and for sale by
ABM. SMALL,
No. 165, Chesnut Street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Sugden on Powers—Just Published
Colinson's Law of Lunacy 2 vols.
Park on Marine Insurance 3 vols.
Hale's History of the Common Law
Millar on English Government
Bridgeman's Thesaurus Juridicus
Butler's Nisi Prius—late London Edition.
Hammond's Equity Digest, 1 vol.
Swanton's Chancery Reports, vol. 2nd.
Preston's Treatise on Estates
Hawkins' Abridgment of Coke's Littleton
Roper on Legacies
Sergeant's Constitutional Law
Summary of the Law of Nisi Prius
Precedent for the use of Justices of the Peace
Wynne's Ennomus. 2vs.
Field's Analysis of Blackstone
Williams' Edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Barwell and Alderson's Reports, vol. 4th.
Paten's Law of Mortgages.
Jan. 24—1f

English's Travels in Egypt.
E. LITTELL,
Philadelphia and Trenton,
In connexion with Messrs. Wells and Lilly,
OF BOSTON;
PROPOSES TO PUBLISH BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NARRATIVE,
OF THE
Expedition to Dongola & Sennaar,
Commanded by his Excellency Ismael Pasha,
And undertaken by order of his Highness Mohammed Ali Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt.
BY GEORGE BETHUNE ENGLISH.
If Mr. English is an American traveller, and has penetrated farther into the countries he describes than any former adventurer, the advertisers confidently hope for a large subscription.
Price to Subscribers, \$1 75, payable on delivery.
The work will be published about the middle of February.
Jan. 23—3t.

The Christian Advocate, No. 1.
JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, CHESNUT STREET,
The Christian Advocate, No. 1.
EDITED BY
THE REV. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. &c.
Late President of Princeton College.
CONTENTS.
Introduction.
Religious Communications.
The New Year Improved.
Thoughts on Lay Preaching.
Extract from Luther's Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians.
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Miscellaneous.
Letter to the Editor.
Extract from a report to the Secretary of War of the United States, on Indian affairs—Story of Totopis and Hotanbubber.
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Brief view of the Missions under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Auxiliary Societies for Meliorating the condition of the Jews. Treasurer's account of Receipts for the Theological Seminary at Princeton, during the month of December last.
Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.
Ancient Manuscripts—Propagation of the Scriptures.
Plumbing on Black Lead discovered.
List of New Publications.

Vign of Public Affairs.
The Greeks—Spanish America—Congress of Verona.
President's Message—France and Spain—Russia and Turkey.
The Christian Advocate is Published in Monthly numbers about 50 Pages Each.
Price \$3 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.
Feb. 1—1f.

To Country Merchants.
HENRY SIMPSON,
NO. 26, NORTH FRONT STREET,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
At low Prices, for Cash or Acceptances,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
Domestic, India and British
DRY GOODS.
A good supply of COTTON YARN, on hand.
Jan. 18—2w

BIBLES
AND
PRAYER BOOKS.
A GENERAL assortment in Plain and Fancy Bindings, for sale by
S. POTTER, & CO.
Booksellers and Stationers, No. 85, Chesnut Street, next door to their old Stand, where they have resumed the BOOK & STATIONARY Business in its various branches.
Feb. 1.



Columbian Observer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

MR. SCHULZE.

In our last paper we published a very rebuking letter from an unknown Correspondent in Lebanon County, upon the subject of Mr. Schulze being the favourite of the people of that section of the State. It is an error in our political brethren, to suppose, that because we speak in high terms of Mr. Holgate, we are any way insensible to the merits, principles, and qualifications of Mr. Schulze. So far is this from being the fact, that we admire and esteem the latter gentleman, above all his cotemporary rivals, with the exception of Mr. Holgate. Both are gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity, uniform democracy, and respectable talents—such as may insure the confidence of the party and the State. Yet it cannot be denied, that Mr. Holgate has seen more of public life, and is more intimate with our political relations, from long practice and holding active stations, than Mr. Schulze. Still we say, both gentlemen are unexceptionable, and come in fair and friendly competition for the suffrages of the people. One of them, we devoutly hope, and firmly expect and believe, will be our next Governor—whichever of them, it is for the party to say, not us.

Democrats—Dr. Johnson—Tories—Whigs—and Family Compacts!

A correspondent has apprized us, that our frequent use of the word "Tory," is displeasing to a great number of our city and county Democrats! We are extremely sorry for this on more accounts than one. In the first place we must use it—and therefore must displease our delicate brethren—and in the second, we lament to find that the feeling of our party should lead them to dislike the word, which is a very innocent word, though it expresses a very guilty thing. We suspect the aversion to it arises from "the amalgamation of the fragments of faction," and the great number of apostate Federalists who now crowd our ranks, still retaining all their old leaven. This shows the necessity of purifying the Party from the contaminating admixture. Take the example of Mr. INGHAM, who was one of the Federal Convention that nominated JAMES ROSS for Governor, in opposition to SIMON SNYDER! and who had prior to that opposed him as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Now Mr. Ingham and his champions may very naturally dislike the word "Tory." So may Mr. Adams and his friends. And yet the word is perfectly innocent. Dr. Johnson was a Tory, but he had the candour to admit the word into his Dictionary, and thus define its odious significance.

"TORY, n. s. [A cant term, derived, I suppose, from an Irish word signifying a SAVAGE.] One who adheres to the Ancient Constitution of the State, [as Americans who prefer the British Government,] and the Apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England; opposed to a Whig."

This Protestant zealot, this English divine, in Church and in State was of principles sound; Was truer than steel to the Hanover line, And grieved that a Tory should live above ground. Swift.

Yet Dr. Johnson was a warm politician, a hot whig, a man of strong passions and strong prejudices. Surely our Democrats will not allow Dr. Johnson to surpass them in liberality.

"WHIG, n. s.
"1. Whig.
"2. The name of a Faction."

"The South-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them through the year; and the Northern parts producing more than they need, those in the West come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the North; and from a word, *whiggon*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggoners* and shorter the *whigs*. Now in that year before the news came down of *Duke Hamilton's* defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching at the head of their parades with an *unheard of* fury [like all true Whigs!] praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyll and his party came and headed them, they being about six thousand. This was called the *whiggoners* inroad; and ever after that, all that opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*; and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion."—Burnet.

We are glad to see the Family (Franklin) Gazette out at last, upon the Hartford Convention! In speaking of that nefarious Club of Tories, the Gazette seriously declares, it could hardly credit their own senses, when they perceived Mr. Harrison G. Otis's chief claim to the support of the "Yankee Nation," for their next Governor, was considered as arising from his active exertions on the occasion of the late war to excite rebellion against his native country, and declare for George III.—But how is this, most dignified Mr. Norvell! Mr. H. G. Otis is the warm friend and supporter of Mr. John Quincy Adams, for the Presidency; and he, it is to be hoped, will not be denied the glory of belonging to the party of the Hartford Convention, who got him up for the Presidency; and now proclaim, he must be the President, because it is the will of the "Universal Yankee Nation." Come! come! Cousin John! down with your Adams!

ag, or at once proclaim yourself for the Hartford Convention. It won't do! Cousin! It won't do! John Quincy is the political cousin of Harrison Gray Otis; and we beg thee, cousin John, to consider, that if Mr. Adams is your President, Mr. Otis should be your Governor. A little principle and consistency, cousin, would be highly agreeable to our Democratic brethren; but if, Cousin John, thou wilt have "stars and garters," and the innocent magnificence of Monarchy, why stick out for John Quincy and the Hartford Convention.

CORPORATIONS.

The third division of our subject brings us to the investigation of the utility of Corporations, considered in relation to objects of Internal Improvement, and whether the same ends could not be accomplished without their aid?

Much stress has been laid upon the utility of incorporated companies, in the various ways of public improvements, such as roads, canals, bridges, lending money, insuring ships and houses, and even lives, erecting churches, &c. &c. The usefulness of all those purposes is too self-evident to be controverted. We admit their utility, however, without conceding the principle on which they were chartered to be right. What is useful is not always just, virtuous or reasonable. It may be useful to the public, that a certain road should be turnpiked; but it would be highly unjust, if three or four neighbours, through whose plantations it run, should agree to open the quarry of another neighbour, without his consent, and with no intention of paying him, in order to procure the stone. This, we say, would be useful, but it would be unjust; a daring infraction of the first principle of society, which secures to every man his own property, till he gives his free consent to part with it. Now it is the same precisely with all incorporations. They do a useful thing, but they do it by the violation of equal rights, and the responsibility of obligations in the members of the society. Indeed this very act of injustice may be committed by a Turnpike Company, who, for example, contracts with a farmer for so many thousand perches of stone, which he delivers; and the Company failing, they cannot pay him, and the Charter prevents him from recovering of the Stockholders or members, individually. Here we behold the injustice of the principle on which all Charters are founded; and this injustice must always exist, notwithstanding their utility. The only question then left us, is this: shall the Legislature do a wrong, subversive of the first principle of government in order to procure a convenience? No, for this would destroy the end of government, which is the security of persons and property, and the general happiness; and we must never suppose a Democratic people capable of voluntarily surrendering themselves into the arms of an unprincipled Chartered Injustice.

But could not the same useful ends be accomplished without the aid of Corporations? This question has been much disputed, and is more open to controversy than any other part of the argument. It is said, on the one hand, that men will not associate together for a great undertaking, or engage in an expensive enterprise, unless their individual property is secured from the responsibilities they incur in the prosecution of it. But this is an assumption, a mere hypothetical dilemma, grounded on the certainty and practice of getting acts of incorporation from the Legislature. To say, that men will not do what holds out a prospect of profit to them, on all the responsibilities attached to common transactions, is rather absurd, than paradoxical. No company was ever formed from pure and disinterested public spirit, where gain was not the ulterior object in view; and it may be laid down as an indubitable maxim, beyond the reach of doubt, that all Companies are originally grounded on the calculation of Profit, and not on the intention of utility. But let the experiment be fairly tried, let the Legislature refuse Charters, and we shall then see, whether public improvements will progress, or be suspended. Reasoning upon every human feeling, principle, and impulse of action, the presumption is, that Improvements would be greater without Corporations, than with them; for a very potent obstacle to fair competition, would then be removed, by the overthrow of monopolies and exclusive privileges; and men of small capital would then be deterred from enterprising in objects, now wholly confined to immense incorporated bodies.

To give a society utility, is always in their own power, without the aid of a Charter. They can create a Trust, and the Trustees can do all that is requisite for their convenience, without subjecting every member to active duties; or without creating a Trust, they can authorise and empower any of their number to transact business, and stand in the situation of agents for the whole.

The parliament of Great Britain chartered the East India company; but it will not be pretended, that England could not have accomplished all the same objects, without its assistance. Congress chartered the National Bank, but every convenience and facility which it affords, could have been had without it. Every merchant is satisfied, that chartered companies are not indispensably necessary, in order to obtain insurances. Congregations require no Charters, either to pray, or to build, to live well, or to battle fiercely. Shavers pursue the business of *loving money*, and want no Charters. In fine, the argument of utility is a palpable *assumption*, invented for the purpose of furnishing a pretext for a licence to commit legal depredations upon society.

In considering the utility of Charters, it is but fair that we should likewise pass judgment upon their evils and disadvantages. The good they do is *physical*, but the ill is of a *moral* nature, and reaches to every feeling, sympathy, and sentiment, which influences the happiness of the human family. The improvement of a road, or an abundant supply of coal fuel, are very good sensual comforts; but they may be purchased at too dear a rate, and make a temporary convenience, afflict our latest posterity as an invincible and eternal disaster.

Every Charter erects a separate interest in society. That separate interest has peculiar rights and privileges, and of course becomes essentially an Aristocratic order. All corporations are Aristocracies, and the members of them cannot pretend to be Democrats without contradicting by their actions, what they profess by their words.

Separate Interests and Aristocracies always maintain and exercise an UNDOUBTED and PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OVER THE PUBLIC COUNCILS. Witness the immense concourse of people that Corporations are always summoning to their support. Witness the crowd of Boreas, who thronged, and even now throng the halls of our Legislature, from the different Banks! Interposing their arrogance, their impudence, and their money-bags between Justice, the Constitution and the People! Is it surprising that the People's Representatives should falter in their duty, before the weight of such a league of influence and dictation? It may be surprising, for we ought to calculate on more patriotism from a De-

mocratic People, but it is not unaccountable. Counting hypocrisy, and a condescending pride, when they blend Religion with Avarice, presume to seduce the people into the rankest treachery to freedom, and but too frequently succeed. By selecting bold and unprincipled Agents, banking companies never despair of extorting Charters from the Legislature. They will demand it as a right; they will sue for it as a grace; they will flatter, beseech, menace, or bribe, as the circumstances of the case require; but to dishearten them, repulse them, or insult them, is impossible—they are too selfish for resentment, and too callous to be excited, but persevere through all treatment, and only at last succeed, because they become so hated and despised, as to make the sacrifice appear a cheap price paid for their absence.

We have thus far merely skimmed the surface of a subject, pregnant with argument and reflection, and all important to our welfare and rights. We shall at intervals resume the subject, in the full confidence that our Democratic population are not yet lost to the principles and maxims of 1776; and that they will still contend for total Independence, and the full restoration of rights secured by the Constitution.

Extract of a Letter from Harrisburg.

One of the most amusing occurrences which has happened here of late, is your Philadelphians remonstrating against the introduction of Coal into your city. It now appears pretty clear, that if one half of your dealers in wood and flour and other necessities of life, could prevent the other half from procuring supplies, they would do so. I know but little about the pursuits of popular cities, but it appears to me that your citizens must live pretty much by pulling and hauling.

From a Correspondent at Cumberland.

"The Family" are now understood to be using all their influence for Mr. Bryan, as the next Governor. This is the more astonishing, as they have professed themselves strongly in favour of Mr. Clark, in case of Mr. Ingham's failure, which they now look upon as certain. The truth is, however, that very little, or no dependence, is now placed on them by the Democratic party, who perceive in the intrigues and machinations of Thomas Sergeant, George Dallas, and Beche, a full assurance that they will all in turn be sacrificed, according to their calculations of interest and success vary. For this reason the party adventurously wish to behold the "Family," laid on their back, and the "compact," dissolved by the scattering of the unholy members of that selfish alliance. This let me tell you, is the sincere wish of the party out of the city and county, and you know the State has a small interior out of those bounds! They are already considered *hors de combat*; and I am convinced have very little hope themselves, but in their *verbal management* and *intrigue*, on which they mainly depend. In this fact, they are pretty strong, as you must know—for their ramifications extend throughout the whole state—a complete system of deception, trick, and blinding the People. The object is to keep the Democrats of the interior from thinking, inquiring, discussing and knowing. Be assured sirs, when you undertook to enlighten the People, and stir them up to reflection, by giving them a knowledge of their principles, and real interest, you startled all the little minded of the flock of the Family, who thrive by darkness, and who dread the light of virtue and pure democracy, as a thief does the gibbet. Happily the people have at last found out, that what is done in darkness cannot be good, and that a system whose success depends on their blind obedience to the behests of a City cabal, cannot be for their interest, or their honour.

A great deal begins to be said here about Mr. Schulze and Mr. Holgate. The former is admired for his classical knowledge, taste in the belles-lettres, and strict integrity of character, while Mr. Holgate is advocated for his firmness of purpose, his great political experience, and wide spread reputation. As to the other candidates, they stand no chance in this Country. Mr. Clarke is suspected of some little leaning to the Federalists. Mr. Bryan is said to be under the influence of Buns. Ingham is out of the question, as the People have not forgotten his old stand taken for James Ross in opposition to Simon Snyder. We hear that some of your Bank brokers from the city, at Harrisburg, under the masked battery of Charters, are intriguing stoutly for Mr. Ingham. This looks like doing business;—but I really think it will do Mr. Ingham's business for him with a vengeance! In the words of the *apostrophe* in Julius Caesar, I would exhort him to beware the *ides of March*; for though I hear Brutus is not his dear friend, yet he may possibly be excited to give him the blow of a patriot arm. But I am at the end of my sheet, and must conclude by assuring you of the faith and esteem of your friend.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

Rights of Conscience guaranteed by the Constitution.

"We onto you lawyers, for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them who were entering in ye hindered."

St. Luke, xi. 52.

By a sketch of the debate in Senate on Thursday last, on the rights of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, it seems the lawyers are endeavouring to destroy this inestimable blessing, by a perversion of sense, representing, that to improve the charter, "the constitution will bear a lie on its face; the reverse of which proposition is the obvious fact. By the 9th article of that instrument it is declared—"That all men are born equally free and independent (Popes and priests!) That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of those ends, they have, at all times, an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper." Perhaps a legal quibbler will assert that hence it is to be understood, that the whole government, that is its form, may be abolished, but not any part of it; and that the christian religion being part of our government, no sect can reform any abuse, or alter any practice or formality of its Church.

But to shame such quibblers it is also expressly provided "that all men, (every individual) have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." That is agreeably to the *spirit* of Divine grace at the time. And "that no human authority can, in any case whatsoever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience." Where then can these advocates of fraud find the falsehood with which they reproach our sacred canopy?

They should first endeavour to understand the plain and obvious meaning of the constitution before they abuse it. Is not the Pope human? Is his interference, or that of Lord Conwell, in the conscientious rights of the congregation of St. Mary's, not a palpable violation of this principle of our social compact? Does not a Po-

peign Prince endeavour to exact, what we have unitedly proclaimed, no human being shall ever attempt?

The Senate was gravely informed that by "the best evidence, the right of having their Priest nominated by the Pope of Rome, is the marrow of their creed."

The Senate was told,—the story seems tough. Tho' five prove but little, yet two prove enough.

The rules of evidence must have undergone a strange and sudden alteration, if "the best evidence" be the testimony of a minority of witnesses! In a cause affecting real and personal estate, where possession is sustained by a majority of witnesses equally credible, a student of law would blush to be detected in the assertion that, in any suit, "the party out is insisted to come in, not on the strength of his own title, but on that of the party in possession!" How the gentleman made the discovery that it is "the creed," or the desire of the congregation of the Catholics of St. Mary's, it is not possible to imagine, while the contrary is the express reason assigned on the face of the petition to the legislature, solicited, not the right, but the free uninterrupted exercise of the right, to choose their own pastor. Will this gentleman assert that the rights of the Inquisition are also "the marrow of our creed," at this day? Have not all honest and good Catholics turned with disgust from that foul device of superstition? There was, indeed, a period when the reign of bigotry deprived us of our rights, but the glorious revolution of 1776 sanctified and purified our faculties. This gentleman who made the strange assertion may possibly not subscribe his faith to the doctrine of predestination, yet may lay just claim to the character of a good Presbyter. Should it peradventure happen that a majority of the congregation of which he is a member should deny that point, would the minority thereby possess a right to expel the majority from public worship? And if the public peace should be disturbed in consequence, and in danger of being frequently violated, would that circumstance forbid Legislative interference, by reason of oversight, or want of information in that body, when an act of incorporation had been granted?

All we ask is the free use of the right granted to us by the *Almighty*: which a man impudently dares not only to contend, but to forbid, in this enlightened age, and in this enlightened community! as if there was not

COMMON SENSE

In the Congregation of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia, Feb. 4, 1823.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

To the Rev. William Hogan.

SIR—As you have had ample time to consider the contents of my former letter, I proceed to ask you, is it not improper to question or impugn the purity of those principles which for so many ages have kept the great bulk of mankind in due obedience to their kings, princes and priests? Judging the cause by its effects, ought you not to venerate the piety of those champions of the sure faith? Should we not honour the institutions of antiquity? Are they not sanctified by the hoary frost of time? Is it not presumption in any man to oppose such establishments by the light of simple reason, and refer their introduction to periods of barbarism and ages of darkness? Such arguments are sufficient to shake to its foundation the mighty fabric of our church government, particularly in this country, where the poorest Irish labourer no sooner arrives, than he begins to think, being unfortunately informed that he has a right to do so. But were not those establishments "lessons of wisdom devised for the times," and why not suit the times in which we live? The people of Lisbon represent the pious missionary, so kindly sent to us, as particularly well calculated to govern the poor and the ignorant, and if there before the revolution of Portugal, why not at Philadelphia after the revolution of the United States, to govern both rich and poor, the enlightened as well as the ignorant? To govern men is a laborious task, but if the people here will only submit to it, this man will manage them with the greatest dexterity. Having resided many years where the clergy were almost idolized, can it be expected that his love of that idolatry can be suddenly abandoned and despised? Is it not usual for the people to have the honour and happiness of kissing the hand of the priest in the public streets of all good Catholic countries; and if you enlighten their minds will they not become refractory and cease this pious practice, so much admired by the Rev. Secretary?

Look to the early ages of the Church, examine its history, mark its gradual march to power; his holiness never asked leave of any government, but nominated Bishops and Arch-bishops in Asia as well as in Europe, throughout all Christendom, levying Peter's pence and other reasonable contributions on all states which he honoured by his notice. Did he not give his blessing in exchange for his fifty luccre, and is not the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell fully empowered, with the aid of his secretary, the Rev. Mr. Harold, to make the same generous exchange with the congregation of St. Mary's? Who could have given information to his holiness how to govern the people of Pennsylvania as well as that last named gentleman, who, no doubt, represented us as ignorant as his holiness keeps the people of Rome? Mr. Harold was known to be capable of forming a just judgment of the general intellect, as well as the disposition of the American people, and how far they would bear the saddle; but it seems you are of opinion he was deluded by his zeal, his prejudices and his interest, and that his publications subsequent to his return establish the fact. Is it necessary when a clergyman writes a pamphlet in defence of his own influence, and the authority of his aristocratic brethren and superiors, that it should wear the garb of candour and the spirit of christian mildness; or that his sermons should be of domestic origin? No, sir, a man of experience, a traveller, will borrow from the best compositions for his pulpitations, and in proportion as he succeeds in preventing his congregation from the pernicious habit of reading such works (of heretics) he is safe from the suspicion of plagiarism. By communicating the most striking passages to memory, he can sate a then like flowers over the garden of his own less brilliant fancy, especially on the subject of "Heaven-born charity," which "hideth a multitude of sins." This is a free country, and you are as much at liberty in this particular as Mr. Harold or any of your brethren.

By the word "superiors" you are to understand rank in the church given by the Pope, not by the people, who you know are, in Rome, as the dust of the earth; yet it is asserted that you contend they have here a right to judge to whom they will give their attention, or pay their money; such sentiments will provoke the thunder of the Vatican, and perhaps call forth a positive interdict, such as would make the government itself tremble, as kings and emperors have often done heretofore.

Feb. 7, 1823.

Mr. Crawford's Qualifications for the Presidency of the United States.

No. III.
"ON THE
"PURITY
"OF THE
"PRINCIPLES OF
"WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, ESQ.
"By John Clark, of Georgia."
(Continued.)

CONVICTING HIM

1. OF SUBORNATION OF PERJURY, AND FORGERY OF LETTERS.
2. OF LOW INTRIGUE AND UNPRINCIPLED FALSEHOOD.
3. OF THE MURDER OF A FELLOW CREATURE.
4. OF A CONSPIRACY WITH NOTORIOUS ROGUES TO DEFAME General Clark, by imputations of iniquitous conduct.
5. OF COWARDICE.
6. OF CALUMNIATING GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

We now return to the correspondence which convicts Mr. Crawford of Subornation of Perjury, including an account of his murder of Mr. Van Allen, in a wanton and unprovoked manner; together with his evasive and trifling conduct after he had challenged General Clark; which, taken in connexion with other circumstances, indisputably prove him to be a Coward, who would take advantage of weakness or blindness, to deprive another of life, but would never risk his own on equal and honourable terms, even where he panted for the death of his adversary!

The following extracts will be read with interest by every reader, and immediately follow the Letter to Mr. Crawford, published in our last, and have never been refuted by Mr. Crawford or his friends.

"Louisville, 14th Nov. 1801.

"DEAR SIR,—In answer to the questions asked me by yourself last evening, I have no hesitation in stating that sundry persons have had conversation with me on the subject of employing Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. as their attorney, and stated as a reason that they supposed and believed that Mr. Crawford had such influence with Judge Tait, that they would always employ him in preference to any other attorney, whilst Judge Tait presided. In fact, sir, that opinion seems to be so prevalent in the Western Circuit, so far as has come to my knowledge of the sentiments of the people, that I did not suppose it would be doubted, as such talk is frequently the subject of conversation, at least in the county where I reside. The reason, sir, I have so often heard such conversation is, I presume, on account of my having very frequently mixed amongst company, as is to be expected from the nature of the office I have the honor to fill. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

"JOHN SON WELLBORN.

"General CLARK."

"Mr. Crawford had procured the appointment of Judge Tait, on the strength of the perjury and intrigue alluded to. This was his step to fortune, which may consequently be said to have originated in the most base and profligate crimes.

"Sheriff of Wilkes County.

"Louisville, Nov. 15, 1804.

"SIR—In answer to your application of this day, I can only say, that I did employ Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. in a case, the state against myself, in Wilkes county, for a mayhem alleged to have been committed on Capt. Van Allen, under an impression that he had considerable influence with Judge Tait: the impression was increased on account of several of my friends having advised me to employ Mr. Crawford, and gave it as a reason, that it was thought Mr. Crawford had considerable control and influence over Judge Tait. In fact, sir, this opinion is at this time very prevalent in the county of Wilkes. I am, sir, your most obedient,

"G. GAINES.

November 22, 1804.

"GEN. CLARK.—SIR—In answer to your note of this morning, I have no hesitation in declaring that I have heard frequently, and believe it is the general opinion, that Mr. Crawford has an undue influence with his honor, Judge Tait, in courts of justice. Your most obedient,

"A. SIMONS."

"Louisville, Nov. 25, 1804.

"SIR,—In answer to your enquiry of this morning, I can instance a circumstance which turned up in my presence, in Watkinsonville, (Clark county,) to-wit, as Mr. Wm. H. Crawford was walking by a number of gentlemen, it was observed by one of them (who knew Mr. Crawford) that there goes the Judge of the Western District. From this, my impression was, that the gentleman conceived that Mr. Crawford had an undue influence over Judge Tait, and I believe this is the prevailing opinion in the county I live. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"ROD R. EASLEY.

"General CLARK."

Your insinuations as to the mode of defence pursued by me on the present occasion, are ridiculous. From the nature of the charges, none other could have been expected from me. I am not at all surprised, however, at your wish to bury every vestige of this transaction in a resort to a duel. If you could divert the public attention from a scrutiny into your conduct, you would, doubtless, be somewhat less condemned and despised.

I must confess that I had at all times rather expose the villainy of a man, than hazard my person to the chance of receiving a double injury from him; yet, sir, black as your conduct has been throughout this controversy, I assure you, and perhaps the assurance will be gratifying, that I am not restricted alone to this mode of warfare.

JOHN CLARK.

Louisville, Nov. 26, 1804.

Mr. DAY—Having been called upon by Gen. Clark, in his last publication, to produce the deposition of Mr. Cosby, I will thank you to give the following affidavit and letter a place in your next. Having taken my leave of the General in the newspapers, it will not be expected that I would descend to answer his Billingsgate abuse. When indecency of expression is substituted for argu-

ment, and the grossest calumnies for sound reasoning, contempt is the only proper reply.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Louisville, 5th Dec. 1804.

GEORGIA—Jefferson County.

Personally appeared before me, R. T. Cosby, who being duly sworn, saith, that he has seen two letters, which bore the signature of John Clark, which he believed to be written by Gen. John Clark, to two gentlemen, one of whom was a member of the Grand Jury of one of the western counties, in which those gentlemen were solicited to exercise their influence in obtaining a Grand Jury Recommendation in favor of Mr. Griffin.

RICHMOND T. COSBY.

Sworn to before me, this 5th Dec. 1804.

Z. LAMAR, J. I. O.

(COPY.)

Louisville, Dec. 3, 1804.

Sir—Altho' I disregard the malignant aspersions of any individual, yet a sacred respect for the cause of truth and justice impels me to explain the causes which prevent me from producing the letters alluded to in the foregoing deposition. Those letters, as I informed Gen. Clark, were seen by me in a confidential way, in the hands of the gentlemen to whom they were directed. I have therefore felt and do still feel myself bound by that duty which every man owes to private confidence, to withhold the names of the gentlemen until I shall obtain their permission to give them to the public.

I am your obedient servant,

RICHMOND T. COSBY.

WM. H. CRAWFORD Esq.

(COPY.)

Mr. DAY—Having reason to believe that the affidavit of Richmond T. Cosby, in support of the charge hitherto brought against me, is about to be published in your succeeding paper, you will, in the event of its publication, oblige me by giving the following statements a place in the same paper.

JOHN CLARK.

December 11, 1804.

Louisville, Nov. 22, 1804.

We, the undersigned, having been requested by Gen. John Clark that we should attend him this day, whilst he should ask Mr. Cosby, a member of the house of representatives, a few questions, which we accordingly did, and heard the following questions and answers:

Question.—or rather inquiry, by General Clark, of Mr. Cosby.—Sir, I am informed that you are the person who has seen two letters from me directed to grand jurors of ——— counties?

Answer, by Mr. Cosby.—I have seen two letters with the signature of John Clark, but do not know that the same were wrote or signed by you, as I am not acquainted with your hand-writing.

Question.—To whom were these two letters directed, and to what counties?

Answer.—I am not at liberty at present to inform you of the names of the men or counties, but expect to be at liberty so to do in three or four days.

Question.—Were both letters directed to grand jurors?

Answer.—One of them was to a grand juror, the other to a gentleman of high respectability.

Question.—When did you see said letters?

Answer.—A good (or great) while ago.

Question.—Have you the letters, or copies of them?

Answer.—I have a copy of one of them, but I cannot let you see it for some time, but expect to have permission.

Question.—Did you inform Mr. Crawford of these letters?

Answer.—I did.

JAMES SKAGROVE.

RODERICK EASLEY.

General D. B. Mitchell and Mr. F. Walker were also present during the above conversation.

We were both in Mr. Cosby's room when General Clark asked Mr. Cosby if he had the copy of that letter, and Cosby told him he had. General Clark asked him to let him see the copy of the letter as he had stated should have come from him; Cosby told him he should not. Gen. Clark asked him if he ever saw the letters before he came here; Cosby told him he had seen them months before. General Clark asked him who they were directed to. Cosby told him he should not give up their names till he was authorized so to do. General Clark told him that he understood that Mr. Crawford had said, that you intended to swear that you saw such letters, which you believed to be written by me, one to a grand juror and the other to another gentleman. Mr. Cosby said he never authorized Mr. Crawford to say any such thing; and that he never told him he should swear to any such thing; and that Mr. Crawford had gone too far in every respect; and that he never would swear to any such thing. Cosby said, that he never said it was General Clark's hand-writing. He said he saw letters with General Clark's name to them, but did not know whether they were his hand-writing or not, for he was not acquainted with General Clark's hand-writing.

The above conversation took place a few evenings after the election of the Judges.

DAVID BATES.

NOR. McDONALD.

December 8, 1804.

I have before stated, that if any such letters were ever seen, the same were base and cruel forgeries, and I here repeat the assertion.

JOHN CLARK.

This correspondence resulted in an invitation from Mr. Crawford, through Col. Flournoy, then the aid of Governor Milledge, for a meeting between him and myself, as is exhibited in the following documents, and which were handed the printer of the Louisville paper, for publication, by Mr. Crawford's friend.

6th December, 1804.

Sir,—In your last publication, you assure me, that you are not restricted to the mode of warfare hitherto pursued. My friend, Col. Flournoy, is therefore authorized, on my part, to make the necessary arrangements.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

GENERAL CLARK.

6th December, 1804.

Sir,—Your challenge of this morning, by Colonel Flournoy, is received and accepted. My friend, Captain Cobb, will adjust and settle with him the necessary preliminaries.

JOHN CLARK.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

7th December, 1804.

Capt. Cobb.—The note which you presented me, from Gen. Clark, directed to Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. contains only an acceptance of the challenge, from the latter to the former. I beg you to fix upon the time and place of settling this unhappy dispute.

Your friend,

THO. FLOURNOY.

8th December, 1804.

Col. Flournoy.—In answer to your note of last evening, I have to inform you, that circumstances render it inconvenient for General Clark to meet Mr. Crawford before the adjournment of the next Superior Court in Wilkes county, which commences the first Monday in January. On the second day after the rising of the court, precisely at 12 o'clock, the General will be prepared to see him, at Fort Charlotte, about one mile below Petersburg, on the South Carolina side of Savannah river.

Your friend,

H. COBB.

9th December, 1804.

Capt. Cobb.—I am concerned that you have appointed a time for the meeting of Gen. Clark and Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. so remote from the time at which the injury complained of by the latter, was complete. This, however, is not so objectionable as the place, as it is known to Gen. Clark, that at or near the place fixed on, Mr. Crawford lately met Peter L. Van Allen, Esq. deceased. This circumstance I trust will sufficiently discover to you the propriety of meeting at some other place, either above or below the District of Abbeville.

—Permit me to request that it may be near Augusta. Your friend,

THO. FLOURNOY.

11th December, 1804.

Col. Flournoy.—The injury mentioned in your note of the 9th inst. is by no means admitted or acknowledged by Gen. Clark. The time fixed on cannot be objectionable. Gen. Clark has business of importance to arrange, and to neglect it would be injurious to others. The General has no wish to place Mr. Crawford in an unpleasant situation from the circumstance of his similar interview with the late Capt. Van Allen, nor does he perceive in what manner the place proposed could have produced this effect sooner than any other on that side of the river. The two places alluded to are at least twelve miles apart.

But to evince to you the General's readiness to remove any supposed embarrassments on this ground, he will meet Mr. Crawford at some suitable spot near Washington, precisely at twelve o'clock, on the day after the rising of Wilkes court, or at a place known by the name of Barber's Bridge, on Long Creek, which divides Oglethorpe and Wilkes, and we will decide by lot, which of these counties this dispute shall be settled in, or should it be desirable, it is presumed from the size of this creek, arrangements may be so made there for the parties to stand in different counties.

H. COBB.

11th December, 1804.

Capt. Cobb.—I am sorry that we should be drawn into such a lengthy and unnecessary correspondence on the subject matter of difference between Gen. Clark and Wm. H. Crawford, Esq. The necessary arrangements as to time and place of meeting, is now more unsettled than ever. In order that all further communications between us may cease after your next answer, I agree to the place first pointed out by Gen. Clark. But I must entreat that the time shall be made more certain; the second or first day after the adjournment of Wilkes is too vague. I beg you to fix upon the day, as Mr. Crawford will meet the General at any time.

Your friend,

THO. FLOURNOY.

Mr. Crawford's objection to the place of meeting, as expressed in the third note of his friend, was made, I had no doubt, for the purpose of reminding me of the hazard to which I was about to expose myself, as Mr. Van Allen, one of the Solicitors General of Georgia, had, at no very great distance from that spot, in a similar meeting been killed by him. This unfortunate man, who had previously lost one of his eyes, had been engaged in a paper controversy with Charles Tait, Esq. and was at length challenged by him, Mr. Crawford being Mr. Tait's second,—but Mr. Van Allen not choosing to consider Mr. Tait as on a footing with himself, it so happened that Mr. Crawford was eventually brought into the controversy, between whom and Mr. Allen a meeting took place in the same district, but not at the spot proposed, and Van Allen fell. I presumed, from understanding Mr. Crawford pretty well, that the whole extent of Abbeville district would not have been objected to by him, but with a view of apprising me of a result I might anticipate, if not profiting by the hint so adroitly given in an objection to the place of meeting. The effect probably contemplated not being produced by this circumstance, I suggested the place of meeting mentioned in Capt. Cobb's note of the 11th, to which the one from Col. Flournoy, of same date, is a reply—but before this reached me I was surprised by a notice of an interference of his Excellency Governor Milledge, through which, as will be seen in the following publications, an adjustment was effected. Soon after this notice I received, through my friend Capt. Cobb, the note from Col. Flournoy, and as the cause of objection to the place of meeting first proposed had not been, and could not have been, removed, I think it but fair to conclude that the executive interference was known to Mr. Crawford at the time this last note was written.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NEXT GOVERNOR.—We have received late intelligence from Harrisburg that can be relied on, which states that the only prominent candidates spoken of are Wm. Clark, and J. A. Shulze. It is not considered there that George Bryan, the candidate of the omnipotent George B. Porter, stands the least chance of success. He is completely on the back ground, and must so remain unless the anathemas of "Mr. Porter," should frighten the members of the legislature into a compliance with his dictatorial measures. [Free Press.]

Extraordinary Confession.—A woman recently died at Richland in Oswego county, New York, aged one hundred and nine years. A few days previous to her death, she appeared to be in great agony of mind—and at last confessed that she had strangled an infant child eighty one years before. Having divulged the secret she became composed and met her end with tranquility.

A meeting was held in Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst. at which many resolutions were passed, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we approve of the proceedings of a meeting of our fellow-citizens, of Westmoreland county, lately held in the borough of Greenburg, for the purpose of aiding in the election of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, to the presidency of the United States.

Pitts. Statesman.

The democratic republicans of Lebanon county assembled agreeably to public notice, on the 25th ult. and appointed General John Harrison, Peter Lineweaver, and Godeb Orth, Esqrs. delegates to the Convention at Harrisburg, on the 4th March next, and among other resolutions passed the following, viz.

Resolved, That our delegates be, and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to promote the nomination of JOHN A. SHULZE, whose tried integrity, talents and urbanity render him in the estimation of this meeting, well qualified to discharge the duties of chief magistrate of this commonwealth.

Resolved, however, That this meeting pledge themselves to support the candidate that may be nominated by the convention, to fill that dignified station.

Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of the township of Oxford, Lower Dublin, Byberry, and Moreland, opposed to the present administration of the state, convened at the house of William Shallercross, in Lower Dublin, on Thursday, the 30th January, 1823. John Holmes, Esq. was called to the chair, and Jonathan Enoch appointed secretary.

On motion, Jacob Shearer, Esquire, Jacob Coates, Esq. and major Bela Badger, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, who, after having retired for some time, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the proceedings of the Democratic members of the Legislature in calling a meeting on the 4th day of March next, at Harrisburg.

Resolved, That this meeting will use every honorable exertion to secure the election of the candidate agreed upon for Governor, who may be selected by the Democratic convention to be held at Harrisburg, the 4th day of March next.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting have power to fill all the vacancies that may occur, and call meetings, that may be necessary, previous to the ensuing election.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for three delegates, and the tellers reported the following persons to be elected, viz. Nathan Worrell, Jonathan Enoch and Jonathan T. Knight.

Resolved, That the Proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Democratic papers in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

Jonathan Enoch, Sec'y.

Married

At Hudson, (N. Y.) on Tuesday, the 28th January, by the Rev. Dr. Reed, Daniel B. Tallmadge, Esq. to Miss Mary Jenkins, daughter of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, all of that place.

Died

On Wednesday, of a pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth M. Farland, aged 20 years, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Farland. Funeral on Saturday, the 8th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. from her mother's dwelling, No. 12, North Seventh street.

At Blakely, (Alab.) on the 20th Dec. Mrs. Anna Maria Fisk, relict of the late Simeon Fisk, of Montgomery, (Alab.)

At Wilmington (Del.) on Saturday last, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, widow of Michael Dawson, aged 78, an exemplary member of the Methodist church.

We have to announce the death of the pious, learned and venerable John Heckewelder, of Bethlehem. He died on Friday last, the 31st of January, at 6 o'clock in the morning, at the advanced age of seventy nine years. Had he lived until next month, he would have attained the age of eighty.

The Rev. John Heckewelder, having spent the greater part of his life among the Indian nations, was little known in this country, until our lamented Dr. Wistar, who was an excellent judge of merit, persuaded him to communicate to the world the immense fund of information that he possessed respecting the history, manners and customs of the aborigines of our land. Wistar did not live to see that work published, which has placed Heckewelder among the most interesting writers that this country has produced, but by means of its publication, its author became more generally known, and endeared himself to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, not only by the knowledge that he possessed, and which he freely communicated to all who were desirous of it, but by all those excellent qualities of the heart which command love, esteem, veneration and respect. His religion was solid, his piety sincere, his modesty unassuming, and his benevolence unbounded. His loss will be felt and regretted by the country at large, whose literary fame he largely contributed to extend; but to those who were admitted to the intimacy of his friendship, and to that religious society of which he was the ornament and the pride, that loss is a misfortune which no words can sufficiently express.

We understand that Mr. Heckewelder has left some posthumous works, which will be published in due time.

Port of Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gen. Wade Hampton, Harrison, has got up to New Castle.

Schr. Louisa, Matthews, for Havana, left Reedy Island on Tuesday.

Mr. Wharton, mate of the brig West Indian, lost at Laguna, has just arrived in this city, and states that the disaster was occasioned by the surf, which commenced at 11 o'clock on the night of the 29th, and continued until the morning of the 22d ult. By 10 o'clock on the 21st, every vessel had disappeared except the Congress frigate. Capt. Bidle lost a boat and a man in attempting to save the lives and property of others. Mr. Wharton gives the greatest praise to Lieut. Sloan, and the other officers—he states that their boats were continually out relieving those in the most perilous situation, and rendering assistance to those who were likely to withstand the fury of the waves. The crew of the West Indian were all saved except the captain's son, who was knocked over by the main boom—one man had his ribs broken. The number of lives lost are supposed to be about 60. There was very little wind during the time.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, ship Jason; Howland, (late capt. West.) from Rochelle, (sailed Nov. 8th,) with brandy and dry-goods—Passenger, Mr. A. Barlow, of Philadelphia.—Experienced very severe weather during the passage—lost boats, sails, spars, &c. On the 26th, ult. lat 37, 22, long 73, 34, in a gale, capt. West was lost overboard, and the stern boat having been carried away, he could not be saved.

By T. B. Freeman & Son.

The regular sale of Books, in future, will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening.

Beds, Mattresses, and Venetian Blinds.

The public are respectfully informed, that they may be supplied with an extensive assortment of Feather Beds, warranted of the best cleansed Feathers, also Mattresses of the best curled hair, and Venetian Blinds of different sizes.

N. B. The Beds and Mattresses are covered with the best water proof Ticking.

All the above articles can be depended upon, and will be sold either by quantity or retail, much under the usual charges for ready money.

AUCTION MART,
Corner of Seventh and Chestnut Street.

Public Sales of New and Second-hand Furniture.

Will be held at the above place, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at half past ten o'clock.

Families who are desirous of disposing of secondhand furniture, and replacing it with new, in the immediate fashion, will have an opportunity of doing it to advantage by attending the above sales. A very large and commodious room, formerly occupied as a Ball Room, has been appropriated for the convenience of exhibiting the goods to advantage, and at the same time giving an accommodation to purchasers, without subjecting them to the inconvenience of being crowded, as is generally the case in furniture sales at the dwelling houses of the owners. No exertion will be wanting on the part of the subscribers, to give satisfaction to both buyer and seller. As the transactions of their establishment will be conducted for ready money, prompt payment and moderate charges will be made on the removal of the goods, to the owners thereof.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A large assortment of Ladies' Reticules and Children's Pocket Books, rich French gilt China, &c. &c.

N. B. The above goods will be ready for examination this afternoon.

No. 448, Valuable Real Estate.

The subscribers are instructed to offer at private sale on accommodating terms, some very valuable real estates situated in the most eligible parts of the city. Particulars may be obtained by applying at the auction mart, corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets.

Jan. 9

LELAND'S DEMOSTHENES,
2 vols. 8vo.

Meikle's Lusiag, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cowper's Homer, 4 vols. 8vo.

Ugubart's Commentaries on Classical Learning 1 vol. 8vo.

Barton's Lectures, Belles Lettres and Logic, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gifford's Juvenal, 2 vols. 8vo.

Tooke's Divisions of Purity, 2 vols. 8vo.

Murphy's Tacitus, 6 vols. 8vo.

Bensley on the Science of the Human Mind, 1 vol. 8vo.

Beautiful Pocket Editions of Virgil, Terence, Horace, Juvenal and Persius, Claudian, Lucian, &c.

Broad Sword Exercise.

BERNARD KELLY,
Late a Pupil of Monsieur Tranquin,
Has the honor to inform the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he has taken the large Room in the
"Mariners' Hotel,"
Corner of South and Front streets; where he intends teaching the Drill, and Exercise of the Broad Sword, with the plan of the Attack and Defence on Foot and Horseback.

Terms.—\$6 per quarter, one dollar entrance, and the remainder in monthly payments.

Days of Tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Hours of attendance from 3 to 5 by day, and from 7 to 9 by night.

N. B. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at Mr. Gorman's Tavern, sign of the Wagon and Horses, Market between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Feb. 4.—tf.

The Pioneers.

Just Received, and for Sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 89, Chestnut Street,
THE PIONEERS,
Or, the Sources of the Susquehanna:
A DESCRIPTIVE TALE.

By the Author of the Spy, Precaution, &c.

"Extremes of habits, manners, time and space,
Brought close together, here stood face to face,
And gave at once a contrast to the view
That other lands and ages never knew." PAULDING.

Feb. 4.

Volunteer Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members composing 102d Regiment of Volunteers of the line, residing within the bounds of the first Brigade, first Division, Pennsylvania Militia, that they are to meet at the house of Wm. Stewart, N. Sixth street, on Monday, the 10th day of February next, then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and nine in the evening of said day, to elect by ballot,

One Lieutenant Colonel.

DANIEL SHARP,
Brigade Inspector,

Feb. 1. 4t

NEW THEATRE.

Friday Evening, Feb. 6, 1823,

Will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy of
OTHELLO, Moor of Venice.

Othello, Mr. Wallack—Iago, Mr. Cooper—Cassio, Mr. H. Wallack—Roderigo, Mr. Jefferson; Desdemona, Mrs. Wood—Emilia, Mrs. Anderson.

After which, a favourite Farce, called
The Prisoner at Large.

On Saturday, Julius Caesar; and on Monday, King John—in both of which Mr. Wallack and Mr. Cooper will appear together.

The public are also informed that Mr. BOOTH, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is engaged for a few nights, and will shortly appear on this stage.

Box, one dollar—Pit, seventy-five cents—Gallery, fifty cents—Children under 12 years, half price—Seats in the Orchestra, one dollar each.

The Stockholders of the New Theatre, who have returned their Season Tickets to Warren & Wood, are respectfully informed, that on or after the fifth instant, by calling at Thomas Desilver's Book Store, No. 253, Market street, they will receive the amount of the same.

Feb. 6.

Proposals
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Life of James Otis,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Containing also notices of some contemporary characters and events from the year 1760 to 1775.

BY WILLIAM TUDOR.

THIS work will form an octavo volume of about 400 pages. It will be printed with the best type and paper, and in the neatest manner. It will contain an engraving of this eminent patriot, from a very good portrait painted by Blackburn in 1755, to be executed in the most finished style that can be procured in this country; also a facsimile of his hand writing.

E. LITTELL,
No. 88 Chestnut street.

Feb. 6.—2w.

No. 460, Freeman's Real Estate Register.

Green street, Northern Liberties.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
The 17th of February, at 7 o'clock at the Merchant's Coffee House, will be sold,

A two story brick building, finished in a substantial manner, nearly new, has five commodious bed chambers, 2 parlours and kitchen; the depth of the house is 34 feet. Rents for one hundred and twenty dollars. It is situated No. 232 south side of Green street.

The size of the lot on which the house is erected, is 17 feet 64 inches, fronting on Green street, and in depth 60 feet to an outlet in Sixth street, of which it has the privilege.

Sold clear of all incumbrances except a ground rent of forty-five dollars per annum. Terms of payment and further particulars at sale.

T. B. Freeman and Son.
Feb. 6.—ts.

Postponed Sale.

No. 461 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
The 17th of February, at 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchant's Coffee House, the following described property, pursuant to the directions contained in the last will and testament of Joseph Charles, formerly of Columbia, deceased.

A three story brick dwelling house and lot of ground on the east side of Fourth street, between Noble and Tammam streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Fourth street about 17 feet four inches, and in length about forty-three feet, more or less. The buildings are in good order; the house is eighteen feet deep, the kitchen about fourteen feet. This property is about a square from Friends Green street meeting, it is the most improving part of the Northern Liberties, and has always commanded good tenants.

The terms of payment, which will be accommodating, and further particulars, will be made known at the time of sale.

T. B. Freeman & Son,
Feb. 6.—ts.

No. 462 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

North Second street Property.

ON MONDAY EVENING,
The 17th of February, at 7 o'clock at the Merchant's Coffee House, will be sold,

A two story brick message or tenement and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Delaware Second street continued, between Otter street and the Germantown road, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Second street, twenty five feet, and an length or depth, one hundred feet. It is now occupied as a store and tavern, and rents for 120 dollars. The house is well built, with good dry arched cellars, pump in the yard, with fruit trees planted and enclosed with a good fence. Terms, and further particulars, at sale.

T. B. Freeman & Son,
Feb. 6.—ts.

Truth Advocated.

Just Received and for Sale by
E. LITTELL,
No. 88, Chestnut Street,
TRUTH ADVOCATED,
In Letters addressed to the PRESBYTERIANS.

Feb. 4. Price, 62 1/2 cents.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Harrisburg, February 1, 1823.
Mr. Lehman, from the committee to whom was recommended the bill authorizing the Saving Fund Society to receive in deposit \$600,000, made report, accompanied by a new indented bill, which was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of Ways and Means, relative to certain loans from the banks of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, due and unpaid, because the governor supposed he was unauthorized to make the payments, or from some other consideration, or from want of consideration, did not make them. Mr. Gillespie offered a long substitute for the report of the committee of Ways and Means, to which was appended the following resolutions.

1. *Resolved*, that the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill directing the State Treasurer to pay the interest due the Philadelphia Bank and the Bank of Pennsylvania, on the loans for which the payment has been withheld.

2. *Resolved*, that the said committee be instructed to report a bill authorizing the Governor to pay the loan of \$30,000, due to the bank of Pennsylvania on the 21st December last.

3. *Resolved*, that the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of borrowing for one year the sum of \$500,000, to replace the sum taken from the treasury to pay the loan due the Bank of Pennsylvania on the 21st December last.

4. *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the State Treasurer and Auditor General, in relation to the failure, to procure the loan of \$500,000, which they were authorized to negotiate, by the act of the 24th of April, 1822, to discharge the six per cent. loan.

A motion was made to postpone the report of the committee for the purpose of introducing the substitute, and after a long and very desultory debate the question was decided by yeas and nays; in the affirmative 21, in the negative 70. The report and resolution of the committee was then adopted without a division.

The bill for repealing the tax on retailers of foreign merchandise will come up on Monday, and probably then be decided. It is not believed that it will pass.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH STATESMAN.

The respectable gentleman who so ably conducts the "Franklin Gazette," in a late paper of the 24th ult., ventures upon the following observations in his editorial column.

"The prevailing sentiment among intelligent Democrats in every section of the state, is, that the nomination of a Governor should be made by a convention of the republican members of the legislature."

From what source of information was derived the knowledge that dictated the above sentence, some of the ignorant and unprincipled democrats of the west, at such a distance from the great city—the fountain of all intelligence, cannot conjecture. 'Tis apprehended that Mr. Norvell carries on a system of political espionage, by which his paper appears to follow, and not to lead the democratic sentiment of this state. Or, we are of such a dull comprehension here, that we cannot perceive what he points at, or believe in those "strong indications of Pennsylvania interference."

It ought to be admitted out of courtesy at least by the polite gentry of Philadelphia, that we have the privilege of being heard, that our political rights and privileges are not to be bartered away, to suit their caprices, or accord with their views—and that if they expect us to abide by the nomination, that nomination must be just and fair—every part and section of the party must be heard, and their wishes understood. New I venture to say, that Mr. N. had no authority for making the above assertion; that as yet, he knows nothing of "the prevailing sentiment" of which he speaks, and that when he arrives at a proper knowledge of this subject, he will be induced to adopt the converse of the proposition; To wit—that a nomination by a legislative caucus, is not in accordance with the "prevailing sentiments" of the democratic party. It has ever been the misfortune of the democratic party, to labour under the reputation of being managed and directed by editors and leaders resident in the great city. And a democratic paper published in Philadelphia, is generally looked upon abroad, as the organ of the party. Hence the political indiscretion of a club in Philadelphia, deranged one of the heads of department, and were it not that the early agitation of the question discovered other indications, too much reliance might have been placed upon this state and, calculations made accordingly. But if Mr. N. had any grounds for the strange assertions he sometimes makes, it is no more than fair, that he should let the public know them when properly called on. 'Twas but the other day, that he blazoned forth his individual and editorial predisposition, in the following strange way, "Pennsylvania has already strongly indicated her preference in the Presidential question." But when called upon by so useful, so respectable, and so consistent and disinterested a Democratic editor, as Mr. Noah, of New York, "For whom had Pennsylvania indicated her preference?" he declines to answer the question, or point to one fact in justification of his assertion. So much for editorial dictation, so much for this "seeming to follow—not to lead."

But as respects this nomination by a legislative caucus, a mode already suggested by some one east of the mountains in contradiction to an express resolution of the last Lewisburg convention—perhaps from interested views. This mode is liable to many objections. It is taking that branch of political power, out of the hands of the people, from whom all nominations to elective offices ought to proceed. We are apt to view with a jealous eye, every encroachment upon those peculiar privileges guaranteed to us by the constitution. Political history has taught us the fact, that where parties predominate, the nomination by the ascendant party is virtually the election. In electing our members of the Legislature, we elect them for particular purposes prescribed by the constitution.—They are elected to legislate and not to nominate. And perhaps, were it understood at the polls that they would assume the privilege of nominating candidates, numbers would be left at home, that were otherwise elected. The people may be predisposed in favour of one man and legislature in favour of another. Which of them ought to prevail? If the will of the legislature predominates, the people may become discontented and the party will be defeated, but a convention, such a one as is proposed at Lewisburg, obviates these objections, and would give concert to the party.

A caucus may carry with it more terrors, than it really possesses. But if it is understood that a legislative caucus is to nominate our candidates, the session during which this nomination is to be made will be consumed in electioneering tricks and favours—in ambitious schemes—and in securing, pledging, and bartering votes—making party treaties, and in obtaining official mortgages for present services. Such would be the competition to secure a nomination, that the members of the legislature would undergo the suffering of a false courtship—neglect their duties, and attend more to nominating supporters than to the merits or demerits of a Bill or Law. But it is said that we generally send our best men to represent us, and they certainly would not be brought over, or supported into a nomination. True,—we sometimes send our best men—but they sometimes think it no harm to taste a little of the forbidden fruit, or lay by something for future emergencies. At least it is best to keep on the safe side, and not trust too much to our Representatives, who although responsible to us are yet at too great a distance to be effectually watched.

A convention by the members of the Legislature, was the old method pursued by the party in nominating their candidate for Governor.—If the party thought in 1820, this method liable to many objections, so as to alter it, into a nomination by a convention at Lewisburg; what has occurred since to change their opinion?—We abandoned the old system and resorted to the new. This abandonment of the old mode argued a thorough conviction of its tendency to corruption. If we return to it again, it will be "as the dog to his vomit."—It will afford the strongest argument to our opponents and jeopardize our success.

But it is said that the delegates to a convention would be influenced in their choice, by the opinions of the members of the legislature, with whom they would no doubt correspond; and why not suffer the legislature to nominate at once, and thereby save the expense of travelling to and from a convention. Upon this point there is the greatest difference between a convention and a legislative caucus. The members of the former, are elected but a few days prior to the meeting of the convention; they come immediately from the people with their instructions, and are not likely to be operated upon and influenced by any other inducements than the welfare of the party. But the members of the legislature are congregated together for months preceding their nomination, and are constantly pestered and courted by the respective competitors for this high and distinguished station: and therefore ought not to be trusted.

JEFFERSON.

From the Kittanning Pennsylvania Columbian.
THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

Extract of a letter from a western gentleman now at Harrisburg, to his friend in this county, dated

Harrisburg, December 30, 1822.

"The time is fast approaching when you and I and every freeman in the state of Pennsylvania, will be called upon to exercise those privileges guaranteed by the constitution—to choose a proper and fit person to fill the chair of state. It is time that an interchange of opinion take place among the brethren of the democratic family, so that a concentration of action may be produced. Many candidates are spoken of, and many would be willing to be placed in the exalted situation of chief magistrate. One candidate alone will be selected, if there be any unanimity of sentiment, which prevails at present, when the nomination takes place. It will be necessary to lay aside every thing like favoritism, partialities, and localities. The man that I would choose, from my own private feelings, would not make the best governor—neither would he be well calculated to concentrate the democratic party. We want a person of energy and integrity—such an one can be found.—In taking a view of all the distinguished persons spoken of, none seem to possess the qualities for a Governor, more than JACOB HOLGATE. He is a democrat who has been tried, and not found wanting. In him are to be found many amiable qualities:—virtue, independence, integrity, honesty, and decision of character. This is the kind of a man we want, and none else: whether he comes from the east or the west, from the north or the south. In him we may say the manufacturing and agricultural interest will be represented, which all must confess, is the bone and sinew of our country. Let me hear from you as soon as convenient."

Communicated for the Columbian Observer.

Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.
Lancaster, Pa. Jan. 21, 1823.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Esq. President of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, SIR,

A number of the citizens of this place prevailed on Mr. Seixas, on his return from Harrisburg, to give an opportunity to the public of judging of the improvements made by your pupils. Accordingly, an examination of four, 2 boys, and 2 girls, took place this day in the English Presbyterian Church—owing to want of notice, there was not so numerous a company, as might otherwise have been expected. There were however, a considerable number of persons present; and it is certain that every person was highly gratified. Could Mr. Seixas wait a day or two, and give public notice of another examination, many hundreds would certainly attend. All seem anxious to see their great improvement in learning. Be pleased to receive forty dollars, the amount of the collection this day. We shall endeavour to obtain from our citizens further aid, either of donors, annual subscribers, or life subscribers, which we shall transmit to you, with a list of the certificates.

Wishing all the success possible to this most

interesting kind of education, we are very respectfully,

D. MOORE,
G. B. PORTER,
GEO. LEWIS MAYER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1823.

Gentlemen—
I have been honoured with your interesting communication of the 21st, through the hands of Mr. Mayer, one of your number, containing the liberal donation of *Forty Dollars*, contributed by a number of the citizens of Lancaster, at an examination of a few of the pupils belonging to the *Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb*, under the care of David G. Seixas.

The flattering sentiments of approbation expressed by the persons who were present at the examination, cannot but be highly gratifying to all the friends of this institution, particularly to its Directors and Teachers; and you may be assured, gentlemen, that on their part, no exertions will be omitted to render this infant seminary worthy of your continued approbation, and of the public patronage.

I am, Gentlemen, with very great regard, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

Messrs. D. Moore, G. B. Porter, George Lewis Mayer.

Bank Note Exchange.

United States Bank Notes	per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire Banks	- - - - - 4
Burlington (Vermont)	- - - - - 3

MASSACHUSETTS.	per cent. dis.
Boston Banks	- - - - - 14
Springfield Bank	- - - - - 14
Hampshire, Northampton	- - - - - 14
Other Massachusetts Notes	- - - - - 14

RHODE ISLAND.	per cent. dis.
Providence Banks	- - - - - 14
Washington, Westerly	- - - - - 14
Other Rhode Island Notes	- - - - - 14

CONNECTICUT.	per cent. dis.
Middletown Bank	- - - - - 1
Phenix Bank at Hartford	- - - - - 1
Durby Bank	- - - - - 1
Other Connecticut Notes	- - - - - 1

NEW YORK.	per cent. dis.
New York City Banks	- - - - - 2
Albany Banks	- - - - - 2
Troy Bank	- - - - - 2
Mohawk Bank Schenectady	- - - - - 2
Lewiston Bank	- - - - - 2
Newburgh Bank	- - - - - 2
Orange County Bank	- - - - - 2
Ontario Bank	- - - - - 2
Canada Bank	- - - - - 2

NEW JERSEY.	per cent. dis.
Jersey Bank	- - - - - 1
Bank in Newark	- - - - - 1
Bank of New Brunswick	- - - - - 1
At Camden	- - - - - 1
At Trenton	- - - - - 1
At New Brunswick	- - - - - 1
At Paterson	- - - - - 1

STATE BANK.	per cent. dis.
At Camden	- - - - - 1
At Trenton	- - - - - 1
At New Brunswick	- - - - - 1
At Paterson	- - - - - 1

PENNSYLVANIA.	per cent. dis.
Philadelphia Banks	- - - - - 14
Easton	- - - - - 14
Gettysburg	- - - - - 14
Carlisle Bank	- - - - - 14
Swatara at Harrisburg	- - - - - 14
Pittsburg	- - - - - 14
Lancaster	- - - - - 14
Farmers Bank, Lancaster	- - - - - 14
Northumberland, Union, & Northampton	- - - - - 14
New Hope Bridge Company	- - - - - 14
Brownsville	- - - - - 14
Farmers Bank of Bucks Co.	- - - - - 14
Other Penn. Notes	- - - - - 14

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